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WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1905-TWENTY PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

"'I avail myself of this opportunity to

INCIDENTS OF LONG SIEGE.

go's Fleet on February 9. The following are, in brief, the principal ncidents of the siege of Port Arthur: Feb-

ruary 8-Admiral Togo's torpedo flotilla at-

tacked the Russian ships off Port Arthur and damaged the Czarevitch, Retvizan and

February 9-Bombardment by the Japanese, during which the Poltava, Askold,

February 11-Russian mining ship Yenisel

sunk by accident, ninety-six officers and

February 14-Torpedo boats attacked

Port Arthur at 3 a.m. in a snow storm and

February 24-Attempt to block harbor en-

March 1-Fourth bombardment. Russian

March 22-Fifth bombardment. The de

March 26-27-Another attempt to block

harbor entrance fails, the loaded merchant-

men sinking, but not in the desired posi-

April 13-Battle off Port Arthur. Battle

ship Petropavlovsk sinks with Admiral

shan Hill. General Stoessel returns to the

fortress, being forced back from the neck

Capture of Port Dalny.

May 30-Japanese capture Port Dalny.

June 14-16-General Stackelberg, advance

ing to the relief of Port Arthur, driven back

June 23-24-Sortie of Russian squadron

July 10-Japanese torpedo-boat attack re-

pulsed. Japanese occupy Kinsan Heights.

July 22-Fourth Japanese army landed at

July 26-29-General Stoessel reports re-

July 30-Japanese capture Wolf Hills, six

August 1-Sortie of Russian torpedo

August 5-Japanese capture defenses of

August 7-Japanese land troops in Louisa

August 10-Sortie and dispersal of Russian

squadron by Japanese fleet under Admiral

Vladivostok Squadron Defeated.

August 14-Defeat of Vladivostok squad-

ron, attempting to form a juncture with

August 14-16-Terrific bombardment by

the Japanese. Capture of the Pigeon bay

August 16-Day of truce. The Japanese

emperor's offer for the removal of the non-

combatants, with the demand for surrend-

August 17-Refusal of General Stoessel to

August 18-The Japanese captured several

August 19-Russian gunboat sunk off Por

August 26-The Japanese in full control of

Pigeon bay positions. Capture of one of the

Important Fortifications Captured.

August 28-Japanese captured parade

grounds and Etsesham, one of the import-

August 30-Emperor issues an ukase

about reducing terms of service of the

September 1 to 19, 20 and 21-Continuous

bombardment by the Japanese. During the

last three days Japanese captured Fort

September 27-Russian water supply cut

October 2-Russians partly assume the

offensive and try to recapture lost positions

October 3-General Stoessel issues a proc

October 9-A steamer with ammuniti

Japanese Bombardment Unceasing.

October 13-Japanese bombarding unceas

October 20-Fighting on Richlung moun

tain. Severe cold weather causes suffering

October 26-A general assault and bom-

bardment by the Japanese. Slow advance-ment by the latter.

November 2-Japanese increase blockading

fleet. November 3-6-Japanese capture minor

November 8-Japanese offer terms of sur-

ingly. Shelling becoming more violent.

October 23-Water supply cut off.

new town practically destroyed.

off by the Japanese. Russians made a

sortie, but were driven back with loss.

and water supply. Unsuccessful.

successfully reaches Port Arthur.

among the Japanese.

ant fortifications of Port Arthur.

brave defenders of Port Arthur.

the mikado's offer. Terrific fighting re-

vessels of Port Arthur squadron.

er, delivered to General Stoessel

Wolf, Green and Christ hills, north and east

for siege of Port Arthur.

dentally striking a mine.

Port Dalny

of the city.

Togo.

positions.

sumed.

Arthur.

inner defenses.

Kuropatkin

Pigeon bay positions.

of the Kwang Tung peninsula.

pulse of all Japanese attacks.

miles north of Port Arthur.

bay, west of Port Arthur.

stroyer Silni engaged six Japanese boats.

succeeded in sinking the Boyarin.

Diana and Novik were hit.

successful.

destroyer sunk.

FALL OF PORT ARTHUR

Gen. Stoessel Forced to Surrender Last Night.

TERMS OF CAPITULATION

Russians Destroyed Forts and Ships in Harbor.

MIKADO DIRECTS THAT MILITARY HONORS BE SHOWN THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER-GREAT JOY IN TOKYO.

General Stoessel today marks a notable event in the progress of the war in the far east.

While certain conditions have been appalling. conspired for some time past to indicate that the gallant garrison could not reasonably be expected to hold lost as high as 40 per cent of the force enout against the gradual approach of gaged, while the garrison's losses, of the besieging Japanese, it was not until yesterday that the heroic Stoessel recognized the absolute futility of further resistance, and instituted the first steps toward an honorable capitulation of the world-famous

Port Arthur has surrendered. Exhausted by months of almost constant fighting, decimated by disease and casualties and hopelessly sealed in its rocky fortress, the gallant garrison has yielded to its gallant besiegers and the end is now written of the most dramatic war incident of modern

At 9 o'clock last night Gen. Nogi, commanding the Japanese army of investment, received from the Russian General Stoessel a note saying that he found further resistance useless and asking for a meeting to arrange terms of capitulation. The note was simple and direct and the Japanese general immediately named commissioners to confer with representatives of the Rus-

They met at noon today to arrange the conditions of surrender. The nature of the terms agreed upon is not yet known, but will be of the most magnanimous character The Emperor of Japan himself, through th chief of the imperial staff, has given public his expression that "Gen. Stoessel has try in the midst of difficulties," and that it is his wish "that military honors be shown him."

A dispatch from Tokyo quotes military opinion as believing that the entire garrison will be allowed to march out under arms and may be sent to Russia on parole Late dispatches from Japan have shown that the gallant defense of Stoessel and his men has nowhere been given a finer appreis more than likely that Japan will embrace the opportunity to show her magnanimity and admiration of the gallantry of Port Arthur's defenders by allowing them all the honors which war permits a victorious army to bestow upon the vanquished.

The slege and the defense of Russia's stronghold in the far east have been marked by bravery, gallantry and desperation unequaled in modern warfare, and hardly excelled in military history. The story of the operations aroun? Port Arthur is one of repeated fighting, both by land and sea, of the most desperate and thrilling character. Isolated instances of heroism that would have set the world ringing under less overwhelming circumstances have dwarfed by the generally magnificent conduct of both forces.

By sea there have been torpedo boat dashes of superb recklessness, and big ships have ploughed through mine fields with heroic disregard to give battle or in wild efforts to escape. By land the Japanese have hurled themselves against positions declared to be impregnable. They have faced and scaled rocky heights crowned with batteries and crowded with defenders, suffering losses that military experts say would have appalled any Euro-

In the doomed fortress its people have lived under a devastating rain of shell and shrapnell. On scanty rations, besieged on every side, knowing that hope of succor or escape was vain, the garrison has fought with a stubbornness that has evoked the

They met the untiring assaults of the Japanese with a grim valor that won even the praise of their foe, and the fighting has been waged with a relentlessness that often refused truces to bury the dead and collect the wounded. Over corpse-filled trenches men have fought hand to hand with cold steel and clubbed guns, and at available for service alsewhere. Our base Stoessel had sent letter relating to the sur-

The surrender of Port Arthur by | The whole story is one of undaunted courage and sublime bravery. What Port Arthur has cost in human life and in money no estimate of even approximate correctness can be made. The losses have

> It has been reported that in some engagements leading up to the recent capture of 203-Meter Hill, the attacking force which no word has come, must have been

The defense of the position, which fell to her as a heritage after the Chinese-Japanese war, has cost Russia practically her entire fleet in those waters. Her ships lie from Port Arthur's inner basin to Chemulpo, in Korea, and along the Shantung peninsula battered hulks of once proud vessels, or ignominiously dismantled, are interned in neutral Chinese harbors.

Save the three or four cruisers and som lesser craft that lie in the ice-bound refus of Vladivostok, not a warship now flies the Russian cross in the waters of the northern orient. And Japan. too, has had her losses in the long-drawn out operations. Mines have struck from Admiral Togo's fleet list many fine ships and smaller vessels sinc the morning of February S. when he hurled his fleet at the Russian ships in Port Ar-

The siege of Port Arthur properly dates from May 27, when, after engaging the first army landed by the Japanese at Pitsewo, Stoessel was forced back from the neck of the Kwantung peninsula. The Japanese landing was begun on May 5, and the Russian commander elected to give battle at his northernmost line of defenses. The engagement was a severe one, and drove the Russians back to the first of the main defenses of the position.

A few days later, on May 30, the Japanse occupied Dalney, and on June 14-16 Gen. Stakelberg, advancing to the relief of the Port Arthur army, was defeated by Gen. Oku at the battles of Wafangkau and Telissu. With Togo's ships lying like watch dogs around Port Arthur's seaward linand Nogi advancing slowly but relentlessly by land, the famous stronghold was unde siege, and from then on until Gen. Stoessel on New Year day, sought terms of capitulation, the operations have been marked by almost ceaseless fighting, bombardments by the fleet alternating with desperate attacks by land or assaults by the combined

naval and military forces. When Stoessel and the remnant of his devoted garrison march out of Port Arthur the flag of the Rising Sun will once more float from the ramparts of the position Japan won when she first sent out her fleet to give battle and drive China from the

FORMAL SURRENDER. Official Notification of the Capitulation of the Port.

The State Department is in receipt of official advices that the formal surrender of Port Arthur occurred at 9 o'clock last night. No statement is made as to where the advices came from, but they are announced by the department to be entirely

The State Papartment today received : cablegram from Mr. Griscom, the Amer ican minister to Japan, stating that the minister for foreign affairs of Japan notified him that General Stoessel surrendered Port Arthur at 9 o'clock Sunday evening.

Stoessel's Proposals Accepted.

LONDON, January 2, 2:05 p.m.-A dispatch to the Japanese legation from Tokyo says General Stoessel's proposals for the surrender of Port Arthur have been accepted by General Nogi.

Baron Hayashi paid a tribute to General Stoessel, saying, "The surrender will in no way affect the glory belonging to him and his men nor

our admiration for their splendid defense. "The legation," continued Baron Haya shi, "has nothing confirmatory of the reports of a definite surrender, but our information goes to show that the surrender of the great fortress is imminent. The terms of surrender, of course, come within the province of the generals, but it is very unlikely that Russian troops still at Port Arthur, who are believed to number nearly 20,000 men, will be allowed to reinforce the

Minister Hayashi naturally was efated at the expected surrender, and reiterated: "It will at any rate end the terrible slaughter there, and I sincerely hope it may in some way facilitate final peace. This depends upon Russia, and not upon us. It may strengthen the determination of Russia to continue the war at all costs. Its effect on Japan, however, cannot be doubted. Our fleet is free, and the release of the besleging army gives us increased forces



MAP SHOWING THE GREAT FORTS IN THE CHAIN ENCIRCLING PORT ARTHUR.

Ito and former Japanese minister of the interior, who is now in this city, was asked streets. The people grabbed the papers what effect the fall of Port Arthur was likely to have on the future course of the war, and remarked that so long as Russia failed to give way there could be no termination of the hostilities.

Confirmed in Berlin.

BERLIN, January 2.-A dispatch to the Lokal Anzieger from Tokyo today says: "An official bulletin has been posted announcing that Port Arthur has capitulated under conditions honorable to the garri-

JAPANESE MAGNANIMOUS. Believed at Tokyo That Terms Were Easily Settled.

TOKYO, January 2.-It is believed here that the Port Arthur garrison has received liberal terms. There is a general disposition to be magnanimous in view of the garrison's marvelous defense. The public has not been informed of the result of the meeting of the capitulation commissioners at noon today, but it was believed that the

terms had already been agreed upon. In military circles the opinion was expressed that the discussion covered only a few questions, including allowing the garrison to march out carrying their arms, permitting the garrison to return to Russia, with or without their officers, and requiring their parole not to take any further part in the war. It is possible that Japan will permit the entire garrison to return to Russia, with arms, upon giving their parole.

Found Enemy Evacuating.

TOKYO, January 2 .- A dispatch from the Japanese army before Port Arthur, received at noon today, says:

"The enemy's forces occupying Keekwan mountain and 'Q' fort, following an explosion at 12:30 this morning, opened a sudder and flerce rifle fire, which suddenly stopned. Our scouts were dispatched to the scene, and immediately afterward found the enemy evacuating these places. Our forces immediately occupied these two forts, and also the heights known as 'M' and 'N.' south of the forts. This morning almost all the enemy's ships, large and small, were blown up in the entrance and inside the harbor. Our offensive movements have been suspended pending the

NEWS AT TOKYO.

Prompt Capitulation Expected - Popular Expressions of Joy.

TOKYO, January 2, 10:30 a.m.-Gen. Nogi's telegram announcing that Gen. Stoessel was prepared to discuss terms of capitulation reached Tokyo early this morning, but was not made public until 10 o'clock Its receipt sent a thrill of pleasure through the circle of officials who have long awaited such a communication.

The news is just reaching the general public and it is expected that the day will bring ample evidence of popular joy. Beceipt of Gen. Nogi's telegram nothing is

The fall of Wantai, popularly known as Signal Hill, following the loss of Rihlung, Sungshu, H Fort and New Panlung is regarded here as a clear indication that the Port Arthur garrison has lost is power of

The facts do not reveal it, but it is probable that the back of the Russian defense was broken when 203-Meter Hill was cap-

The Russians desperately sought to retake that eminence, and sent infantry and marines against it in a series of counterattacks, fruitlessly losing thousands of men. Following that, the extension of the Japanese right compelled the Russians to fight over an extended front and made concen-

Despite the lack of knowledge of the contents of General Stoessel's letter, it is confidently believed that there will be no hitch and that there will be a prompt capitulation, ending one of the most remarkable sieges in history.

A Popular Demonstration.

Tokyo is wildly joyous over General Nogi's telegram announcing that General short range have hurled at each other becomes more secure than ever."

The center and left columns opened an attack against Wantai Hill at 9 o'clock hand-grenades filled with high explosives.

Baron Suyematsu, son-in-law of Marquis extras were the messengers who carried to the surrender for service alsewhere. Our base capitulation without waiting for ratification and cause the same to take immediate effect. November 10—Report current that Stoessel in the surrender of Port Arthur. Newsboys crying attack against Wantai Hill at 9 o'clock and cause the same to take immediate effect. Authorization for such plenary pow
(Continued on Thirteenth Page.)

George F. Elliott, Miss Elliott,

and repeated the cries. Thus was the news carried throughou the city, and within a few minutes the firing of aerial bombs and daylight rockets began in various parts of the city. Bands appeared and a sccre of small processions formed and surged through the principal

streets. Japan has paid a heavy price for

the news to the holiday crowds in the

the Russian fortress. The prospects of tis early possession cheered the people as no other event of the reception and audience to the army and navy officers and civil officials continued this morning. The news from Port Arthur gave additional cheer to the general exchange of congratulations.

Shortage of Men and Ammunition.

CHEFOO, January 2.-It is reported that the Russians destroyed the two forts near the railway at Port Arthur because of a shortage of men and ammunition.

PORT ARTHUR A LIVING HELL.

Further Russian Resistance Useless-Forts and Ships Destroyed.

CHEFOO, January 2-Noon,-Capt. Kartow, commanding the torpedo boat destroyer Vlastni, which put into this harbor this morning from Port Arthur, says the Japanese expected to enter Porth Arthur Tuesday, but General Stoessel, who was sick, will resist with the remnant of the garrison on Liaoti Mountain. Capt. Cartow denies the report from Tokio that Gen. Stoessel offered to surrender yesterday.

The Russians yesterday blew up two of their own forts near the railway and completed the destruction of the cruiser Bayan The destroyers Smirli and Boikai also left Port Arthur yesterday. Their fate is un-

Port Arthur is described by later arrivals as a living hell.

The hospitals are said to be nearly all de-Destroyers at Chefoo.

CHEFOO, January 2, 4:20 p.m.-Three large Japanese destroyers are just entering

CONFIRMED AT LONDON. Little Disposition for Doubt Over Terms of Agreement.

LONDON, January 2 .- At noon the Japanese legation received an official communication from Tokyo repeating the information given out eight hours previously in the Associated Press dispatches

from Tokyo as to Lieut. Gen. Stoessel's overtures for capitulation. This official communication disposes of the definite announcement of surrender prematurely published in London by one English and one American agency. No doubt, however, is entertained in competent quarters that terms will be arranged and that the Japanese will soon be in effective occupation of Port Arthur, the magnificent defense of which is the sub-

Negotiations May Be Prolonged.

ject of eulogy on all sides.

At the Japanese legation it was said that the negotiations over the terms of | tion and also appoint a place for such comsurrender might entail considerable communication with Tokyo and possibly prolong the negotiations until Tuesday, or even Wednesday, but there was little disposition to doubt that an agreement would be reached. Minister Hayashi expressed relief at the fact that sacrifice of life on the part of the garrison and the besiegers was about to be ended.

The fall of the fortress, the minister added, would mark the close of an important phase of the war and release a large number of troops, which would be available for the reinforcement of Field Marshal Oyama, but Baron Hayashi was not in a position to say that the surrender would have any definite immediate influence in the direction of terminating the war. As to mediation, the minister retiterated that he knew of no attemps in that direction

Sunshu Mountain Trophies. TOKYO, January 2, 10:15 a.m.-Gen. Nogl,

reporting last night, says:

"We captured three guns at H fort and four guns at Wantal.

"Our trophies at Sunchu mountain wer

three seven-millimeter field guns, two fifty seven millimeter and two machine guns. Mikado Commends Stoessel.

TOKYO, January 2, 2:33 p.m.-Marshal Yamagata. chief of general staff, under orders from the emperor, has dispatched the following cablegram to General Nogi: "When I respectfully informed his majesty of General Stoessel's proposal for capitulation his majesty was pleased to state that

service to his country in the midst of difficulties and it is his majesty's wish that nilitary honors be shown to him." Destroyed Their Ships.

The Russians at Port Arthur have evacuated several forts during the night and this morning have blown up a majority of the

Hoisted White Flag Yesterday. CHEFOO, January 2-6:30 p.m.-The Rus-

sians who arrived here from Port Arthur on the torpedo boats now admit that General Stoessel hoisted the white flag yesterday (Sunday), and suggested that negotiations be opened for the surrender of the fortress.

Torpedo Boats Disarmed.

The Russian torpedo boats Skory, Stratni, Vlastni and Serdity, now in port, have been disarmed, and the Japanese destroyers which followed them in have left the har-bor. It is reported that there are 15,000 sick and wounded at Port Arthur, and that 5,000 able-bodied convalescents man the

Russians Reach Tsingtau.

A dispatch received here from Tsingtau. dated 5 o'clock in the evening, says that the Russian destroyers Smirli and Boiki and a merchantman, with 800 soldiers on board. have just arrived there.

Chiefs of Staffs Met at Noon.

TOKYO, January 2, 1 p. m.-It is understood that hostilities at Port Arthur were suspended today and that the Russian and Japanese chiefs of staffs met at noon at Shushlying to discuss terms of surrender.

LETTER FROM STOESSEL.

Proposal to Hold Negotiations for Capitulation.

by General Oku, at the battles of Wafangkan and Telissn TOKYO, January 2 - General Nogi reports

"At 5 in the afternoon, January 1, the enemy's bearer of a flag of truce came into the first line of our position south of Shuishiying and handed a letter to our officers. The same reached me at 9 o'clock at night. The letter is as follows:

" 'Judging by the general condition of the whole line of hostile positions held by you, I find further resistance at Port Arthur use less, and for the purpose of preventing needless sacrifice of lives I propose to hold



General Stoessel.

negotiations with reference to capitulation. Should you consent to the same you will please appoint commissioners for discussing the order and conditions regarding capitulamissioners to meet the same appointed by

"'I take this opportunity to convey to your excellency assurances of my respect. (Signed) "'STOESSEL.' Gen. Nogi's Reply.

"Shortly after dawn today I will dispatch

our bearer of a flag of truce with the following reply addressed to Stoessel: " 'I have the honor to reply to your pro

posal to hold negotiations regarding the conditions and order of eapitulation. For this purpose I have appointed as commissioner Maj. Gen. Ijichi, chief of staff of our army. He will be accompanied by some staff officers and civil officials. They will meet your commissioners January 2, noon,

"The commissioners of both parties will be empowered to sign a convention for the

Enterprising and advertising are almost synonymous terms.

ers shall be signed by the highest officer of both the negotiating parties, and the same shall be exchanged by the respective com-

convey to your excellency assurances of my Brilliant Reception at the White House.

Bombardment Began by Admiral To- THOUSANDS. CALL

DIPLOMATS AND STATESMEN GIVE GREETING.

Hearty Wishes From Officials and Private Citizens to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

The official celebration of 1905 started off this morning with a bit of uncertainty as to whether sunshine or shower was to be its lot. Dame nature kindly supplied a littrance by sinking steamers; only partially tle of each up to 10 o'clock. By that time everybody's plans were no longer tentative but settled and with the fine disregard that officialdom has of the weather nobody cared anything more about it. The White House was an interesting spot for an hour or two previous to the beginning of its most important function of the year, when the President of all the American people, as the recent almost unanimous expression of opinion at the polls would indicate, was about to exchange greetings with the representatives of the great and lesser powers of the world and with his own country-men and country women, through their leaders. The occasion, a most gratifying one ordinarily, was enhanced by recent events and the very walls of the Executive Mansion seemed to smile a welcome. Fashiens change at the White House like they do everywhere else, but whether the guests enter by one door or another or stay in one place or-another, while looking on or participating are small details with which the general comfort is assured and with which the individual ought to be happy. All the arrangements moved on like clock work and reflected credit on each hand that laid the wires.

The Decorations.

The floral decorations were spars ording to the last century ideas, but in dainty harmony with the permanent ornamentation of each room. Along the main corridor the niches were filled with palms and foliage plants, and poinsctta blooms, mingled with the ferns in the big

Daylight illumined the parlors, but the electric bouquets made a soft and a necessary light for the corridor.

Makaroff; the artist, Verestchagin; the The diplomats upon arriving assem-bled in the state diams room, where the chief of staff and 750 officers and men. The Pobieda disabled and one Russian destroyer New Year greetings were heard, European language, as well as the diplo-matic French. The corps has in numbers May 5-Japanese transports, convoyed by long since outgrown the red parlor, but was comfortably provided for in the state dining room, where standing in couples, the May 7-Another attempt to block the harhollow square-until bor entrance, which, it was reported, with the moment arrived to cross the red to the blue parlor. The Russian ambassador was among the last of the diplomats to arrive. May 15-Japanese battle ship Hatsuze and cruiser Yoshino of Admiral Togo's fleet from a group of his colleagues and of army sunk, the Yoshino owing to a collision with officers who happened to be near the state the Kasuga, and the Hatsuze through accidning room entrance. The Japanese minby the events of the day, was another diplomat on whom public attention May 26-27-Battle of Kinchau and Nan-

was more than usually centered. The Reception Begins.

The President was in his office until ten minutes of 11, but was upstairs greeting his cabinet in time for the grand march down the east staircase as the big hall clock pointed to 11. There were fewer persons than ever before in the corridor, so that the progress of the President, his wife and the pectacle. Crossing to the blue room door. her post near the west door. The cabinet n a second or two, the reception of 1905 according to time-honored precedent, made the presentations of the diplomatic corps the first body to enter, Col. Charles S. Bromwell, superintendent of public build-ings and grounds, taking the same post at the President's left when the Supreme Court entered. Major Charles McCawley, faced the receiving party and repeated the names of each person, that Mrs. Roosevelt

and the cabinet women might hear it.
The President was never in happier mood. nd supplemented the usual expressions of good feeling by many pleasant remarks Neither Mrs. Roosevelt nor her assistants shook hands, each of them carrying a bouquet, presented by the wife of the President. Mrs. Wynne, Mrs. Taft, Mrs. Morton and Mrs. Metcalf had their positions as aids to the national hospitality for the first ime today. The occasion had all the interest attached to a new experience, and on every side were heard congratulatory and complimentary remarks of their smiling aces and beautiful gowns. The reception of the diplomatic corps took only fifteen minutes. Before the last of the foreigners nad crossed the state dining room the justices of the Supreme Court, the associate ustices and the ladies accompanying them ined up in the red room, ready for their entrance to the blue parlor. Associate Jus-tice Harlan headed his colleagues.

In the Blue Parlor. The diplomats spent the interval after

the reception in the blue parlor, where merry congestion ensued that no one would miss their day's pleasure without spoiling. The group invited to "assist" remaining in the blue room, was a large one, and included not only well-known Washington matrons and maids, but many out-of-town friends of the President and his family. With a hundred and more of the foreigners within the round walls the room was crowded and no mistake, but everybody was happy over it. Secretary and Mrs. Hay were the first to leave the reception for their own home.

The ladies invited to the blue room were Miss Shaw, Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Miss Morton, Mrs. Chaimers, the Misses Hitchcock, Miss Cumegys, Mrs. Arthur Sewall, Mrs. George Fabyan, Mrs. Loeb Bromwell, Mrs. Cameron McR. Winslow, Miss Isabella L. Hagner, Mrs. B. F. Barnes, Mrs. F. B. Loomis, Miss McCurdy, Mrs. D. G. Adee, Miss Adee, Mrs. H. H. D. Miss Gwendolyn Cummings, Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver, the Misses Oliver, Miss Julia Higginson, Mrs. Harlan, the Misses Harlan, Miss Edith Harlan Child, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. White, Mrs. Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. White, Mrs. McKenna, the Misses McKenna, Mrs. Holmes, Miss Dorothy Q. Upham, Mrs. Day, Mrs. "Luther Day, Mrs. Shiras, Miss Emme Frye White, Miss Caroline Frye Briggs, Mrs. William Frye White, Mrs. Russell A. Burrays, Mrs. Lennie, P. Andrews, C. Burrows, Mrs. Jennie P. Andrews, Mrs. A. S. Clay, Mrs. Shelby M. Cullom, Miss Victoria Fisher, Mrs. Chauncey M. Miss Victoria Fisher, Mrs. Chauncey M.
Depew, Miss A. D. Paulding, Mrs. Stephen
B. Elkins, Miss Katherine Elkins, Miss
Emlly Bird, Mrs. George Law, Mrs. Chas,
W. Fairbanks, Mrs. John W. Timmons,
Mrs. Joseph B. Foraker, Miss Louise Foraker, Mrs. Kean, the Misses Kean, Mrs. P.
C. Keay, Mrs. Heavy, Cases Louise Foraker, Mrs. Kean, the Misses Kean, Mrs. P. C. Knox, Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, Miss Pansy G. Perkins, Miss M. Louise Snow, Mrs. Geo. P. Wetmore, the Misses Wetmore, Miss Helen A. Cannon, Mrs. E. X. Lesuere, Mrs. Loose, Mrs. John Dalzell, Mrs. Charles H. Grosvenor, Mrs. S. E. Payne, Mrs. J. C. Sibley, Mrs. William McCalmont Wilson, Mrs. A. R. Chaffee, Mrs. George Dewey Mrs. P. M. Rixey, Miss Earlina Taunt, Mrs. George F. Elliott, Miss Elliott, Mrs. H. E